			2013 JUN 13 PM 1: 26
		MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT RUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER S	OF HEALTH UPPLY
		BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER S  CCR CERTIFICATION FORM CALENDAR YEAR 2012	
		(ARSON) (ENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION Public Water Supply Name	<u>ation</u>
		C33007 List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems i	ncluded in this CCR
5 6 8 8	The Cons systecusto of elechecy	the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community pronsumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending stem, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a restomers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when dielectronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CC eck all boxes that apply.	ablic water system to develop and distribute a on the population served by the public water lewspaper of local circulation, or provided to the stributing the CCR. Since this is the first year R and Certification Form to MSDH: Please
(	V	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy	of publication, water bill or other)
		Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of adve	rtisement)
		On water bills (attach copy of bill)  Email message (MUST Email the message to the  Other 4xle Cand notice by USP	address below)
1.		Date(s) customers were informed:/,//	
Not	3	CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct do methods used	
71		Date Mailed/Distributed: 6 / 10/ 13	
l	and.	CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)  As a URL (Provide URL  As an attachment  As text within the body of the email message	Date Emailed: / /
1		CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published	CCR or proof of publication)
	-	Name of Newspaper:	
		Date Published:/	
į			Date Posted: / /
		CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the follow	ing address ( <u>DIRECT URL REQUIRED</u> ):
] 1 1	Thei publ the S the Dep	BRTIFICATION Bereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) had blic water system in the form and manner identified above and the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CC is water quality monitoring data provided to the public water separtment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.  Administrator  amer Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	
,	Bure P.O.	rreau of Public Water Supply O, Box 1700 (6	ay be faxed to: 01)576-7800 ay be emailed to:
•	rack.	ckson, MS 39215 M M	elanie. Yanklowski@msdh, state.ms.us

2013 JUN 17 AM 11:00

### CARSON CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION'S 2012 CORRECTED ANNUAL QUALITY DRINKING REPORT PWS#0330002

#### Is my water safe?

Carson Central Water Assoc. is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from one well that draws from the Miocene Aquifer.

#### Source water assessment and its availability

After receiving a moderate susceptibility rating, we sealed the well head and continue to monitor our susceptibility to potential sources of contamination.

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and

mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### How can I get involved?

Our board meets quarterly on the second Tuesday of the month @ 6:00pm @ the lodge in Carson. These are open meetings and the public is encouraged to attend.

### \*\*\*Additional Information for Lead\*\*\*

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. CARSON CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

# Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below.

Term	Definition					
ppill	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L					
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)					
NA NA	NA: not applicable					
ND	ND: Not detected					
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.					

Important Drinking		CARRICLOTES	<u> </u>									
Ter	1	Definition										
MCI	whi	MCl.G: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, MCl.Gs allow for a margin of safety.										
MC	MCL: Mi	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking										
SVIC	1	water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.										
([1]	TT: Tr	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in										
AI	AL: Ac	drinking water.  Al.: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or										
	No.	other requirements which a water system must follow.										
Variances and	Exemptions		-1	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.								
MRD	LG			MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.								
			MRDL: N	/aximut	n residi	ual	disinfectar	n leve	l. The his	thes1	level of a disinfectant allowed in drinkin	
MRI	DL		water	water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of								
MN	R	<b></b>		microbial contaminants.  MNR: Monitored Not Rogulated								
MP		r	1	7		M					Permissible Level	
	MCLG	MCL,	1	1			_				•	
	or	TT, or	;	Range		ļ	Sample	į.				
Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDI	Water	Low	High	<u>h</u>	Date	Vio	lation	<u> </u>	Typical Source	
Disinfectants & Disi	nfectant B	y-Produ	icts									
(There is convincing o	evidence th	at additi	on of a di	sinfect	ant is	n	ecessary	for co	ontrol o	f m	icrobial contaminants)	
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.5	0.5 0.6		2012	No		1	ater additive used to control crobes	
Inorganic Contamin	ants						<u> </u>		******			
Bariun (ppm)	2	2	0.01784	NA			2012	No		Dis	scharge of drilling wastes; scharge from metal refineries; ssion of natural deposits	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0,42	NA	A		2012	No		fro	noff from fertilizer usc; Leaching m septic tanks, sewage; Erosion natural deposits	
Volatile Organic Cor	ntaminant	\$			hersterene m					<u></u>	-	
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.00253	0.000 5	0.002 3	.5	2012	No			charge from petroleum factories; charge from chemical factories	
			Your	Sam	nle		# Sample	es	Excee	ds		
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Water	Dat			cceding	- 1	AL		Typical Source	
Inorganie Contamiu	[	لـ ﷺــا	174444	L	<u> </u>			<del></del>				
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	201	2	0					Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	2012		^	0		No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Dear Customers,

Important information about your drinking water is available in the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report. You may obtain a copy by calling

mail a copy to you upon request.

(601)543-3127 and requesting a CCR report. We would be glad to

Sincerely,

Sam Wambolt

6/8/2013

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Тегн	Definition (1997)					
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.					
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.					
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.					
AL	Al.: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatmen or other requirements which a water system must follow.					
Variances and Exemptions	Vuriances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.					

MR	disin	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.									
MI	MRDL: drinking	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.									
М	NR		MNR; Monitored Not Regulated								
M		MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level									
Unit Descriptions		~	<del></del>	~~	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				`		
To		Definition									
	pm		<b></b>						rams per liter (mg/L)		
	pb		-	ppl	o: parts			•	rams per liter (µg/L)		
	IA					*****		ot applica	<b></b>		
	Œ							lot detec			
N	IR	<b></b>	<u>,                                    </u>	N	IR: Mo	nitoring n	ot r	equired,	but recommended.		
	or	,,			inge	Sample					
Contaminants	MRDLG			Low	High	Date	Vi	iolation	Typical Source		
Disinfectants & Disi	infectant B	y-Produ	ets	***************************************							
there is convincing	evidence th	at addition	on of a d	isinfect	ant is	ecessary	for o		f microbial contaminants)		
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.5	0.6	2012			Water additive used to contro microbes		
FTHMs [Total Frihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4	NA		2012	2012		By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	б	NA	***************************************	2012		Νo	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Volatile Organic Co	ntaminant	3				<i></i>					
(ylenes (ppm)	10 10 0.00253 0.0005 0.00253 2012			No f	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories						
			# Sample	es Exceed		ls					
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Water	Date	g E	Exceeding AL		AL	Typical Source		
norganic Contamin	ants	·		<del></del>							
ead - action level at onsumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	201:	2	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
·········	1,3	1.3	0.7	2012	2	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion		
or more informatio	n please co	ntact:									
(ppm) For more information Contact Name: TONI Phone: (601)943-5042	n please co	ntact:		White America					of natural deposits		



Carson Central Water Assn. 841 Greens Creek Rd. Carson, MS 39427 601-943-5042 OR 801-543-3127

Balance Past Due: WATER 540110-532020=8090

72.73

Return to a perior, with payment. 41.42 Billed: 07/01/13

After 07/15/13 pay 125.57 114.15 is due by 07/15/13

TOTAL NEW CHGS 07/01/13

41.42

Past Due Balance must be paid by 10th to avoid

service disconnect.

114.15 is due by 07/15/13

Acct# 286

After 07/15/13 pay 125.57 Last Pmt \$29.39 04/17/13

Ora V. Walker

SVC:05/25/13-06/26/13 (32 days)
43 Webster Ave.
Corrected CCR report available upon

request.

Acct# 286

43 Webster Ave.

Address Service Requested

Ora V. Walker

P. O. Box 12

Carson MS 39427